

THE FRENCH ARMY REVIEW.

PRESIDENT CARNOT AND HIS CABINET INSPECT THE 110,000 TROOPS.

GRAND CHARGE OF THE CAVALRY—THE PRESIDENT'S EULOGY OF THE ARMY AND ITS MANOEUVRES—TOASTS BY M. DE FREYNET, CINQUET AND GENERAL SAUSSEUR.

Paris, Sept. 17.—At Vitry-le-François to-day President Carnot and his Cabinet reviewed the French army, consisting of 110,000 men, which has been taking part in the extensive manoeuvres since September 3. There was an enormous crowd present, and the most fervent enthusiasm was manifested by the masses. The review closed by the President, up to the grand stand occupied by the President, of the entire massed force of cavalry, 16,000 men, who thundered up in splendid style, and then reined up sharply and presented swords, and a roar of enthusiastic approval from the crowd who witnessed this splendid manoeuvre.

At the conclusion of the review the people gave General Fredericks, the Russian military attaché, a notable greeting. Afterward luncheon was served at the Mairie. All the officers stood. President Carnot delivered an oration. He dwelt upon the splendid manoeuvres of 1891, whose aim and bearing had already been eloquently explained by M. de Freynet, and continued:

"You have ended the review, which is the crowning point of those manoeuvres. The army has again shown what France may expect from it; and the whole country, which has followed the army's movements with passionate interest through the whole of its trial, is grateful. With their clear-sightedness, the people know full well how deeply they are indebted to that school of devotion, self-denial and patriotism—a school through which all have now to pass. They know well that calm firmness, prudence and international loyalty can bestow upon the country the gift of sincere friendship and confidence warranted by its resources and love of peace, which they do not wish to see disturbed. From the plain soldier, valiant and alert; to the leader of the highest rank, who executes marvels of science, skill and skill, all inspire us with confidence. Speaking in the name of the Government, I make myself the interpreter for the whole of France by thanking the army and raising the glass in its honor."

The President's speech was received with shouts of "Bravo," "Bravo." M. de Freynet, Minister of War, thanked the President for his encouraging eulogy, and asked permission to toast the President's health. General Saussure also thanked the President for the interest he had shown in the army, and assured him of the devotion of all to the President's health. He added: "We cannot remain indifferent to the unceasing efforts of the country to effect its recuperation. That is why we drink to the health of the greatest among us, as well as to that of his Ministers."

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT A SHAM BATTLE. Muelhausen, Sept. 17.—The Eleventh Army Corps encountered the Fourth Army Corps to-day, and a battle of several hours' duration was fought in the presence of the Emperor. The Fourth Corps had its artillery in position on the summit of Kalkof Hill, the main body occupying Grosgraben, a village at the foot of the hill, commanded by Baron Grolman, first made an attack on Kalkof Hill, and then made a real attack on Grosgraben in the face of a heavy fire, but failed to dislodge General Haenrich. The Emperor, who was in the front line, ordered a general attack. Sixty thousand men were engaged. The firing was incessant, yet, owing to the use of smokeless powder, the atmosphere was perfectly clear.

THE HIDING-PLACE OF BALMACEIDA.

SAID TO BE IN THE ARGENTINE—THE \$800,000 BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Paris, Sept. 17.—A dispatch received here from Buenos Ayres announces that President Balmaceda, of Chili, has arrived at Mendoza, capital of the Argentine province of that name, and not far from the Argentine frontier. The same dispatch says that last night only fifty persons remained in custody throughout the night, charged by the Congressional party with complicity in the late revolution.

London, Sept. 17.—The Chilean silver brought from Montevideo by the steamship Moselle, consigned by President Balmaceda to various war material manufacturing firms, was delivered safely this morning at the Bank of England, where it will remain, by order of the courts, until the legal questions which have arisen in relation to it have been decided.

It is rather surprising to hear that Balmaceda, whose dictatorial career was foreshadowed in the Tribune as early as July, 1890, has escaped across the Chile-Argentine frontier, instead of having taken refuge on board an American naval vessel. Still, the Buenos Ayres report may reasonably be doubted, in view of the story given in "The Herald," who dispatches regarding this revolution have been accurate. But if the quotation, "Allegando donatista Hornerus" can be applied to the Valparaiso correspondent of "The Herald," he may have been too wide awake for one, and Admiral Brown may have been erroneously credited with indirect efforts to save Balmaceda from popular justice. At any rate, if the ex-dictator of Chili has really succeeded in crossing the snowy Andes, and has taken refuge in the Argentine Republic, he will not tarry there long; for he is hated there, as in all the other South American republics. Moreover, he had picked a quarrel with the Argentine Government, and a threat was made that his Minister at Buenos Ayres would have his passports handed him, on account of his efforts to enlist illegals recruits for the Dictator's army, and for other violations of international law.

The cable dispatch stating that only fifty persons remained in custody throughout the night, charged with complicity in the late revolution, furnishes one more proof of the leniency displayed by the victorious Constitutional party. It must be added, as already mentioned here, that these fifty accused persons will be tried according to the laws of Chili, by the lawful courts of justice, and not by any special tribunal appointed by the Junta of Provisional Government, which has not interfered with the regular working of the courts.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM CHINA.

London, Sept. 17.—The Berlin correspondent of "The Standard" of this city telegraphs that the German Foreign Office has been receiving disquieting news from China within the last day or two. China, according to these advices, is unable to fulfil her promises made to the representatives of Powers that she would punish those who were implicated in the recent outrages upon foreigners and their property, and that she would in future protect foreign residents from injury. It is added that the rumor circulated in several quarters to the effect that France and Russia would not take part in any joint action on this part of the combined Powers, should it be decided that such a step is necessary, is pronounced to be untrue. It is also asserted that there is no doubt that Germany will increase the number of her warships now in Chinese waters.

THE BOWDOIN COLLEGE EXPEDITION.

Hull, N. S., Sept. 17.—Professor Lee, chief of the Bowdoin College expedition to Labrador, which arrived here yesterday on the way home, expresses himself as more than satisfied with the results of his trip. He had satisfactorily solved the question of the existence and grandeur of the Great Falls of Labrador, and a race of Montagnais Indians has been found. On the banks of the Grand River the party discovered the ruins of an Esquimaux village. Professor Lee made an important discovery of shells and other specimens of natural history, which prove that the present fossil fauna of Labrador are almost identical with that of Nova Scotia and Maine. The fish species collected are doubtless the same as those previously known to the scientific world.

BANK OF ENGLAND—SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

London, Sept. 17.—The regular half-yearly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England was held to-day. The meeting was presided over by William Mountague, the governor of the bank. A statement was submitted showing that the net profits for the

half-year ended August 31 were £760,238, making the amount in profit £27,770,802. A dividend of 5 guineas per cent was declared, leaving in profit £2,012,770. The chairman expressed the opinion that the guarantors of the Bankers would not be involved in any loss. The report of the bank's operations was adopted.

A TALK WITH PRESIDENT HYPPOLITE.

ANXIOUS TO RESTORE ORDER IN HAITI, AND CONFIDENT OF HIS POWER.

Port-au-Prince, Sept. 12.—The Associated Press correspondent, in company with Consul J. D. Terres, called upon President Hyppolite yesterday morning, and was cordially received. Only a few minutes could be devoted to conversation, as the President had been arranged for that morning. In the course of the conversation the President said: "I am glad to meet Americans at all times. I have never been in America, but I have read its history very attentively, and appreciate its greatness. I wish to make Haiti a home of peaceful industry and constitutional order. This can only be done by maintaining peace. I shall try very hard to accomplish this. So confident am I of maintaining peace that I sent 1,000 men yesterday. The North is loyal to me and will fight to the last to maintain me. The South is peacefully inclined to me or indifferent. Anyway, they are tired of bloodshed. My enemies are in Port-au-Prince, but they cannot do anything."

The President's private secretary coming in at that moment with a batch of papers for the Cabinet to consider, the President concluded by saying: "I ask for no aid. I am confident I can govern Haiti."

It is extremely safe to affirm that nothing in the annals of empires and revolutions is in store for the Black Republic this year. A more powerful set of conspirators than those at Kingston could hardly be imagined. They are divided in opinion, and the wealthiest man among them is not in possession of money enough to accomplish anything. The daily cable dispatches and the Kingston newspapers describe their assumptions as ridiculous, and regret that the English territory should furnish a nest for such conspirators who conspire what is in reality a city of refuge into a place for the discussion of plots against a friendly neighboring Government.

AID FOR THE SPANISH FLOOD SUFFERERS.

MORE DAMAGE DONE BY STORMS IN THE PROVINCE OF TOLEDO.

Madrid, Sept. 17.—The municipal authorities of Almeria, capital of the province of that name, estimate that it will require 2,000,000 pesetas to repair the streets and buildings damaged by the recent floods. There was a renewal last night of the storms and floods in the province of Toledo, and more damage has been done.

The Infanta Isabella, the young King of Spain, and Don Francis d'Assise have each sent 15,000 pesetas to the national fund raised for the relief of the sufferers. The Queen Regent has given an additional sum of \$10,000 toward the fund.

The Queen Regent was desirous of personally visiting the ruined town of Consuegra, but was dissuaded by her Ministers from so doing at the present time. The Queen insists that she will go to Consuegra as soon as communication with that town is safely restored.

The members of the staffs of various newspapers have begun to take collections for the relief of the sufferers by the floods. The theatres and various societies are also giving benefit performances. The Minister of Public Works and his suite are distributing money, food and clothing among the destitute. Houses weakened by the flood are constantly falling with loss of life. The tropical heat makes the rapid burial of the dead imperative.

THE NORWEGIAN ELECTIONS.

INCOMPLETE RETURNS SHOW A MAJORITY FOR PREMIER STEEN.

Christiania, Sept. 17.—The elections for members of the Storting (Norwegian Parliament), which have been in progress for some time, have reached the first series, and will end in December. The returns up to the present from thirty-eight constituencies show the election of twenty members of the Left, adhering to Premier Steen's policy; five members of the Right, supporting ex-Premier Stang on union with Sweden; and thirteen members of the Moderate party, who incline toward Stang.

FRENCH PURCHASES OF GRAIN IN ITALY.

Rome, Sept. 17.—Large purchases of wheat and other grain have lately been made by numerous French agents, from the farmers in the provinces of Rome and the Puglia, at whatever prices the farmers have demanded, with the exception of rapidly increasing prices. It is thought that the purchases were on account of the French Government. As the grain crop of Italy is no more than sufficient for home consumption, the exporting of grain now implies the necessity of future imports, at higher prices.

It is announced that the Italian delegates at Munich have been unable to agree with those from Austria-Hungary regarding the details of the commercial alliance. But the semi-official press declares that the negotiations are proceeding rapidly. It is also alleged that special concessions should be made to Italy in consideration of her financial situation, in order that she may be strengthened in the political interests of the Triple Alliance.

PRESS COMMENTS ON "LOHENGRIIN."

Paris, Sept. 17.—All the newspapers this morning contained leading articles on last night's production of the "Lohengrin" at the Grand Opera. In general the opinions of these articles are laudatory. The "Eclair," for instance, declares that "genius has no country." "L'Evelement" remarks that "Boulez has failed in his last attempt, the result proving that he is dead." Paul de Cassagne has a violent article in "L'Autre." He writes that he says: "We have had enough Wagner, enough Germans. Revenge should be the order of the day."

GERMANY AND THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—The "Berliner Revue" publishes an article, signed "A Late Ambassador," which contends that the Dardanelles question is not so remote from German interests as is indicated by Bismarckian tradition. "Russian strategists," the writer says, "admit that the road to Constantinople lies through Vienna, and therefore Germany is bound to maintain Austrian interests. Russia aims at becoming the ruler of Europe, and Asia. Bismarck's hope that she will bleed to death is too foolhardy to depend upon."

RUSSIAN FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Paris, Sept. 17.—It is reported that the negotiations for the new Russian loan have reached a successful termination. The loan, it is said, will be issued on October 10. The price finally agreed upon is from 74 1/2 to 79 1/2.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—A new issue of 25,000,000 roubles notes will take place to-morrow. The issue is covered by gold deposited in the Treasury.

ALLEGED MIRACLES DUE TO THE HOLY COAT.

Treves, Sept. 17.—Among the miracles ascribed to the relic as resulting from the exhibition of the Holy Coat are the curing of the withered arm of an abbot, the restoring of the sight of blind persons, and the curing of epilepsies. Each case is declared to be supported by medical testimony, but the details will not be published until the exhibition of the relic is finished.

TO SELL MESSONNIER'S STUDIO.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The widow and son of Messonier, the artist, have decided to offer to the State the artist's studio and its contents, including sketches, studies and nearly finished pictures, the whole being valued at \$400,000.

M. DE FREYNET'S ILLNESS.

Paris, Sept. 17.—Rumors that M. de Freynet, the Premier, was critically ill were circulated on the bourse this morning, and caused a depression in prices. The bourse became steady when an official denial of the report was issued. M. de Freynet is merely suffering from a chill.

MARRIAGE OF M. ROUVIER.

Paris, Sept. 17.—M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, was married to-day to Marguerite Fournier, the widow of Dr. Rouvier. M. Rouvier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Fournier, Minister of Justice, were best men. Deputy Mayor Isabey, of the sixteenth Arrondissement of Paris, performed the ceremony.

JONES'S GAGE OF BATTLE.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WILL OPPOSE THE SARATOGA TICKET.

HE WILL NOT SUBMIT QUIETLY TO THE USURPERS WHO CONTROL HIS PARTY—AN ANNOUNCEMENT FULL OF FIGHT.

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"Believing, in this instance, that not only have the interests of the people been sacrificed, but the existence of the Democratic party jeopardized; for, behind the nominations, and in absolute control of the party, are men whose every sentiment of patriotism is subject either to their personal ambition or their selfish greed, and the administration of public affairs is shaped to perpetuate their rule."

"So complete is the power of these men, and so dictatorial have they become, that members of the party are but serfs, so far as political action is concerned."

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FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR THE CORN CROP.

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BURGLED FIGHT WITH REVOLVERS.

ONE ARRESTED AND ONE WHO ESCAPED BELIEVED TO BE DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Great excitement existed in Newtown, L. I., yesterday. Newtown lies about five miles from Long Island City, and many New-York business men who have their homes in the village have for some time been terrorized by burglars. On the midnight train from Long Island City on Wednesday night, two powerful men, each carrying a bundle under his arm, got off at the Newtown station. Constable James Hilland followed the two men. Hilland met the village watchman, Sorisky. The two encountered the men acting suspiciously around Judge Gorton's house. Hilland attempted to place the men under arrest, when one of them dealt the constable a stunning blow in the face knocking him to the ground. The burglars then drew their revolvers and fired several shots at the constable and watchman. The latter returned the fire. Hilland captured one of the men as he fell. His confederate escaped, and it is thought is mortally wounded. The man captured said that his name was John J. Clayton, of St. Louis. He refused to tell who his accomplice was. He made a desperate fight.

On Tuesday night attempts were made to burglarize the houses of Charles White, T. Burroughs Hyatt and several others. The robbers were pads on their feet and were undoubtedly experts. The country in the neighborhood was scoured yesterday for traces of the wounded burglar, and the authorities are preparing to have all the hospitals searched. The ticket agents of the Newtown station says that, while the groans of the wounded burglar could be heard in the early morning, he searched for two hours without being able to find the burglar.

Clayton was taken to the Queens County Jail in Long Island City and arraigned before Judge Sheppard, who held him for examination on two charges, assault on an officer and carrying burglar's tools. A lot of fine burglar's tools were found on him.

A STOWAWAY'S HARD EXPERIENCE.